



II Coloquio  
*Feminismo y traducción: cuestiones de género*  
[II Workshop on feminism and translation: gender issues]  
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On the 20th of April 2018, we had the pleasure of holding the second edition of *Coloquio de feminismo y traducción: cuestiones de género* [Workshop on feminism and translation: gender issues] at the University of Córdoba. This initiative started in 2017 with the collaboration of the Students Council and the Department of Translation and Interpreting from the Faculty of Humanities (“Filosofía y Letras”). Apart from the good attitude and participation from students and teachers during the first edition, the women’s strike during the International Women’s Day on March 8<sup>th</sup> encouraged us to organise this event once again so as to talk about language and gender issues and how we can deal with those situations through translation.

As translators, we wanted to highlight how important is for us to know our native language thoroughly and to study its evolution in a new and necessary inclusive way, but also to consider –as women– our job ethics or how men could get involved in the feminist movement. Thus, we studied how many female authors, who were always in the background, fought in the past for their rights and recognition in literature and how their writings were translated into Spanish, directly influencing other women.

The first conference was presented by Carmen Aguilar Camacho, who discussed about Madame Lambert’s *Avis d’une mère à sa fille*, where Lambert addressed how women were raised during the 17<sup>th</sup> century in order to educate and advise her daughter. Professor Aguilar also mentioned how this work got translated into Spanish by Lalaing Countess, offering a brief analysis of some possible mistakes or misunderstandings, derived from not translating into her mother language.

Secondly, María del Mar Ogea Pozo proved the tremendous female topics still existing in movies, such as Latin women stereotypes or women's role in society. She also spoke of the quantity and contents of women's dialogs in films. In this respect, she was "morally" biased when she received specific translation projects with sexist content and presented the forced position the translator has to adopt: translate or not to translate? That is the question.

Francisco Rodríguez shared his view of the Spanish language situation, standing up for a more feminist and inclusive approach, encouraging translators to make use of an inclusive language. He also brought up some questions concerning the Real Academia Española, debating about their generic masculine or sexist definitions stored in the dictionary.

Afterwards, Martha Gaustad addressed the concept of mansplaining. She explained how this term was coined by Rebecca Solnit in *Men Explain Things to Me*, in order to show us what people think about it. Then, Professor Gaustad displayed some real life examples of mansplaining regarding Spanish language when she was publicly in favour of inclusive language and men explained her why she was "wrong". Finally, she posed the question: how can this term be translated into Spanish?

For their part, Soledad Díaz and Pilar Castillo rescued some French and German female poetry authors from oblivion. They emphasised how women have been historically ignored or pigeonholed in sensitive topics, being told what they were supposed to write about and how men should play the main role in poetry anthologies to just feed their ego.

To conclude this event along the same lines of the first workshop, we decided to conduct a discussion panel where professors and students could share their points of view, since we believed that our opinions, as well as our personal or professional experiences, could be very enriching and helpful for all those attending in social and professional terms.